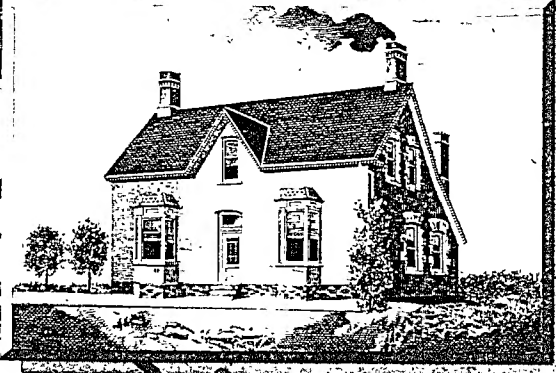


**FARM LANDS**



**IN THE**

**DISTRICT**



**ELKHORN**

**MANITOBA.**

**FOR SETTLEMENT**

**MIXED**

**FARMING**

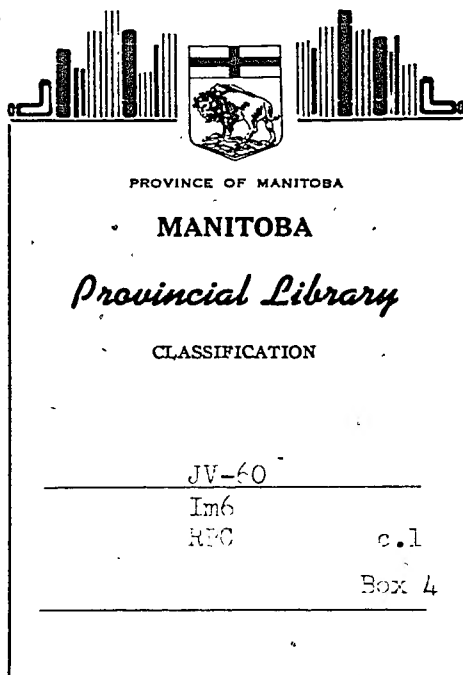


**PUBLISHED BY**

**THE ELKHORN**

**BOARD OF TRADE**

**ELKHORN · MANITOBA ·**



The image shows a library classification card from the Province of Manitoba. At the top, there is a decorative header featuring a central shield with a bison, flanked by stylized bookshelves filled with books. Below this header, the text "PROVINCE OF MANITOBA" is printed in a small, sans-serif font. Underneath, the word "MANITOBA" is printed in a larger, bold, sans-serif font. The title "Provincial Library" is written in a large, elegant, cursive script. Below the title, the word "CLASSIFICATION" is printed in a bold, sans-serif font. The card contains handwritten classification information: "JV-60" is written on the first line, "Im6" on the second, "R7C" on the third, and "c.1" on the fourth. The text "Box 4" is written on the fifth line. The card is enclosed in a rectangular border.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

**MANITOBA**

*Provincial Library*

**CLASSIFICATION**

JV-60

Im6

R7C

c.1

Box 4

EC-b-7

# ELKHORN

MANITOBA

---

A DESIRABLE DISTRICT FOR MIXED FARMING.

BULMAN BROS. & CO.  
LITHOGRAPHERS, PHOTO. ENGRAVERS,  
BOOK BINDERS, ETC.  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

# Manitoba



With ample deductions made for water areas, townsites and broken lands, there are over thirty-seven million acres of land fit for the plough in Manitoba. This would provide farms of 320 acres for 116,000 families, and with only 35,000 farmers actually settled in the Province, there is plenty of room for many more.

## *Manitoba No. 1 Hard*

Is the best wheat in the world's market to-day.

## *Horses, Cattle and Sheep*

Thrive vigorously on the buffalo grass and native hay.

## *Poultry and Swine*

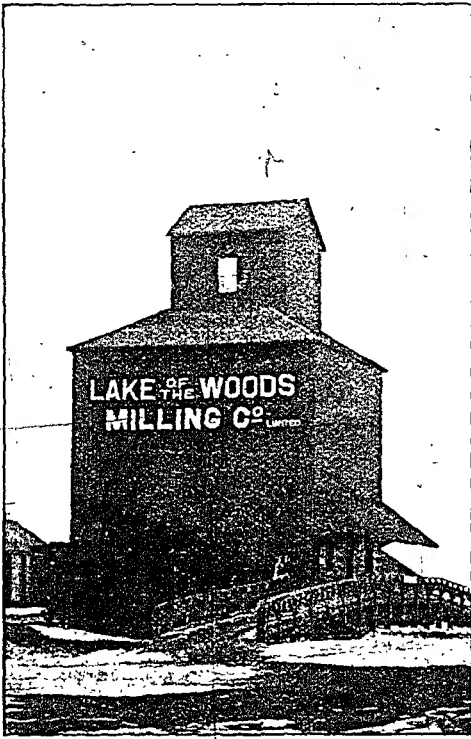
Can be reared with the maximum of profit on the heavy crops of coarse grains.

## *With Plenty of Good Land*

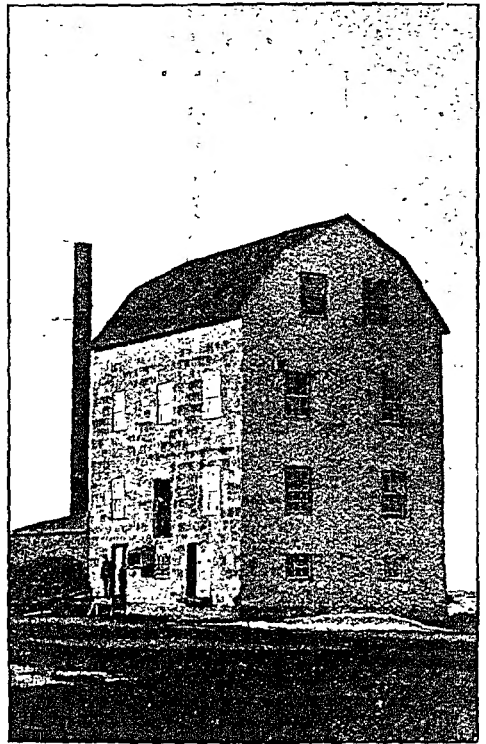
Either in **FREE HOMESTEADS**, or at a price which would not pay one year's rent in older countries, with a healthy climate and every chance to raise the best of crops, Manitoba now offers

# *The Best Field for Intending Settlers*

**Elkhorn** Is the most Westerly town in Manitoba on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is surrounded by a district which at the present time affords special advantages to settlers coming to the North West. Land values are lower than in any other good farming district on the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and the Western boundary of the Province, in fact nearly as low as in places where the settler has to face the difficulty of being many miles from the point where he can deliver his grain



ONE OF ELKHORN'S ELEVATORS.



ELKHORN ROLLER MILL.

and get his supplies. But while land is cheap, the settler will find here every convenience that a near market affords. Being on the main line, the town has the best of shipping facilities East and West. The stores carry full stocks of all staple goods at prices very little higher than in the East. There are four Elevators operated by the leading grain companies, and a Flour Mill with a complete plant, having a capacity of a 100 barrels per day

## Lands Available

While such advantages are common to many Manitoba towns, the settler will generally find that lands are held at a high price, too often beyond his means, and visitors here are surprised that Homesteads are still available within ten or twelve miles of this station. Improved Land can be bought nearer still at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre, while a few Improved Farms with buildings (and in some cases fencing and everything ready for cropping on a large scale), are held at prices not exceeding \$10.00 per acre.

If it be asked why there is so much good land vacant around Elkhorn, the answer is that the town has never had a boom, and no effort has previously been made to advertise this district. The feverish growth of some Manitoba towns, the wild speculation in lots, and the rush of population to certain points is still fresh in the memory, and whatever the other effects may be, a booming town was a great help to the settlement of the surrounding country. But owing to a large portion of the land here being in the early days in the hands of non-resident speculators, settlement was retarded, and the very name was known to few outside of the friends of actual residents. Thus Elkhorn may be said to be but entering on an era of development, and the purchaser of land here will reap the benefits of the increase in value which goes to the seller in an older settlement.



## Now is the Time

For it is a question of only a few years till Farm Land Will be Double its Present Price. At the present time, the purchase of desirable property can be easily met from the profits of two fairly good crops, and this is so far below the actual value from a business point of view, that nothing is more certain than a rapid advance. Prices are kept thus low only by the large acreage of vacant land which gives the settler a wide choice at a nominal figure. But the ratio of unoccupied farms is rapidly decreasing, for at the present rate of increase in population all the available lands in the province will be taken up within the next six or seven years. In this event nothing can hinder the advance of prices, and land will be held at a figure more nearly corresponding to the profits from working it. Consequently the settler who comes now has the immediate advantage of the larger returns from a virgin soil and the prospective advantage of an increase in the value of his property which alone will give big interest on the original investment.

## Farming Pays

In this district every branch of farming pays. Messrs. Steuart raise in the neighbourhood of 20,000 bushels of wheat every season, while within five miles of their place, Mr. Allison has one of the best herds of Shorthorns in the Province, taking seven prizes at the Provincial Fair in Winnipeg with eight head of cattle. Mr. Allison is a Scotchman who came here from Ayrshire in the Spring of 1883, took up a homestead six miles north of the town and began operating in a modest way with a stock of one horse and a cow. He now owns 480 acres, 30 head of cattle (having sold 20 head last Spring) and 150 sheep. On the cover the reader will find copies of photographs of (1) his old home, (2) the new residence built last year, and at a moderate estimate we would say he is now worth \$8,000 to \$10,000, and his position is a fair example of what energy and good judgment can accomplish here in a short time.



MR. GEO. ALLISON'S BARN AND STOCK.

## Mixed Farming

From this it will be seen that Manitoba is not exclusively a wheat growing province, and that the impression that our farmers have "only one string to their bow" is essentially a wrong one. So far are our settlers from sharing in this view that in a pamphlet published in 1898 by the Provincial Government, out of 34 reports by farmers from all parts of the Province, 24 are in favor of mixed farming. There is no better pasture than the native buffalo grass, and the sloughs furnish, every season, large crops of nutritious hay. Mr. Allison grows large crops of mangolds and turnips, and has found

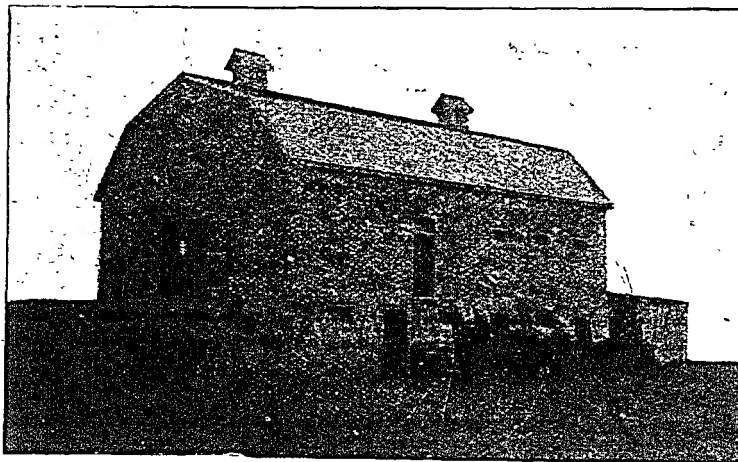


sheep a very profitable stock. Barley and oats yield heavily and pork can be raised cheaply to meet the steady demand at good prices of the large packing houses in Winnipeg.

The climate in spite of the cold winter is no drawback to the growth and health of stock. The air is dry and clear; sunny days are the rule. One has only to look at the fine milch cows and heavy well-matured steers to be assured that there is nothing in either the winter or summer weather to discourage the Manitoba stockman.

As already stated, Mr. Allison is no exceptional case.

This is what Mr. Bailey says:



RUSSELL BAILEY'S BARN.

*To the Sec. of the Board of Trade.*

Gentlemen—In reply to your enquiries I may say that I came to this district in 1888, and took up a homestead four miles North-east of the town. I was unmarried and started with nothing but a pair of willing hands. I worked into mixed farming as fast as possible, and to-day have a good 320 acres of land upon which last year I built a bank barn 34 ft. x 44 ft., three storeys high costing \$1,300, cash. I have thirty head of good stock, horses and grade cattle, all necessary implements and my own threshing outfit. Everything is clear of debt and I consider that I could not have accomplished as much in eleven years in any other country the sun shines on. I can certainly recommend this district for such farming as I entered upon.

Yours truly,

RUSSELL BAILEY.

Mr. Hugh Gallagher, who came here in 1882, has had much the same experience. He is from Rosemont, Dufferin Co., Ontario, and took up a homestead three miles South-west of town. Being without capital he had many obstacles to surmount, and found it slow work at first. But to-day he has seven head of horses, eighteen of cattle, a full stock of implements, and 175 acres under crop on a farm of 320 acres. He is convinced that any intelligent young man who is willing to work can get along in the Elkhorn district.

For another instance take Mr. Wood's experience :



HARVESTING ON WESLEY LUND'S FARM.

*To the Elkhorn Board of Trade.*

**A Letter** Gentlemen—I am a native of Kincardineshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1869. After fourteen year's residence in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario I removed to Manitoba in April, 1883, with my wife and family and about \$600 in cash, taking up a homestead seven miles South-west of Elkhorn. In these early days we had to be very economical, and everything was very high in price. I paid \$225 for my first yoke of oxen, \$65 for a very ordinary scrub cow, \$36 per M. for the lumber for my shanty, 10c. for nails and 5c. for salt per lb. Everything can be bought to-day for less than half these prices which means that one dollar will go further than two would in 1883, and consequently the new settler can make to-day as good a start even if he has to buy his land.

I consider I have done well in Manitoba. I own 480 acres with 300 acres under cultivation, eight horses, a good herd of cattle, and a complete

outfit of farm implements. My eldest son was a boy of twelve years when we came West and to-day he owns 320 acres, one-half being under cultivation. He has also his own implements and twenty head of stock. I know no other place where he could have made the same start in such a short time. No one can make any mistake in coming to Manitoba, but there are two classes to whom this country offers special advantages, the first being those with small means as they can begin with very little outlay, and the second, those with families growing up, as the sons have every chance of starting for themselves. My own case is only an average one.

Though the winters are cold, we have not found them disagreeable, and it requires only some energy and foresight for people to make themselves and their stock as comfortable here as anywhere else.

Yours, etc.,

WM. WOOD.



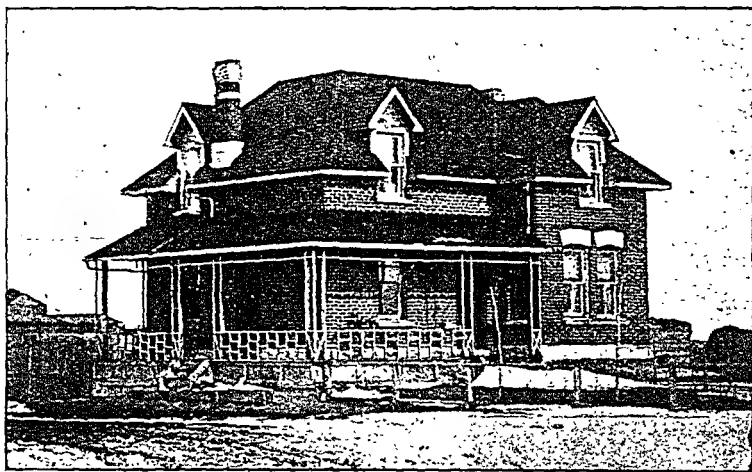
RESIDENCE OF WM. WOOD.

Any amount more of such testimony could be produced if space permitted, and its value is not made less by the fact that these gentlemen have no interest to serve other than a wish to see this become a prosperous well settled neighborhood. Not one of them has any land for sale—they are settled here and intend to stay. Another example of marked success in mixed farming here is that of Mr. John Harry who farms 640 acres. He has a large stock and a fine stone house in town. Sixteen years ago he was a labourer on the railway, and with only enough to pay the land office fee, walked 40 miles to Birtle to enter for a homestead. By good luck he scraped an acquaintance with a stray dog

on the road, and getting an offer of \$3 for it, was thus enabled to pay for his bed and meals. Put shrewd foresight and hard work brought success and to-day he is one of the wealthiest men in the district.

## The Gist of It

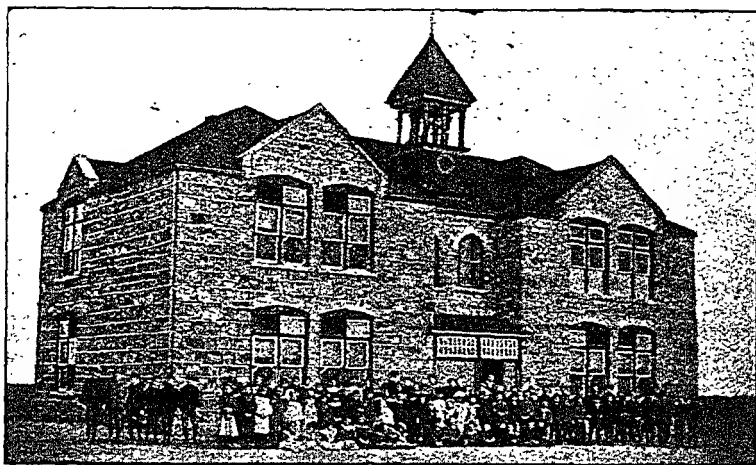
The sum of the matter is, that with energy and common prudence mixed farming is an unqualified success here, mainly for the reason that the district is specially adapted to make that line a success. The soil is a friable loam, rich with the accumulated fertility of centuries, such as the European may have dreamed of but never seen. Gardens that have been steadily cropped for the last sixteen years show no signs of exhaustion yet. The land is rolling prairie giving good surface drainage, and the sub-soil is porous enough to free



RESIDENCE OF R. GOODWIN, M. D.

the farmer from having to deal with sour or wet land, and to let him get to work almost as soon as the snow melts in the spring. Not the least advantage is that such a soil produces the very best of grain, and puts Elkhorn in the famous hard wheat belt, and in addition the rolling surface secures for the owner, of almost every quarter section enough hay and pasture lands in the hollows without breaking up his farm to any serious extent. Further, as settlement progresses, prairie fires are rarer and more limited in extent, and in consequence innumerable seedling trees are springing up which already form extensive clumps, called bluffs, making good wind breaks for the crops, and giving shade for stock.

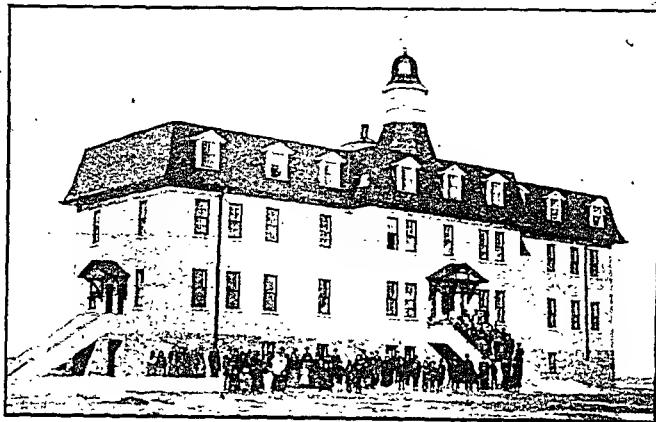
**Water.** Some other features of the district will appeal to the home-seeker, and of these the most important is the water supply. In all parts of the district springs are struck at a convenient depth, in most places at from twelve to twenty feet, and the water is uniformly good, being pure and free from the alkaline taste being sometimes found in Manitoba. The Assiniboine River on the Northern and the Pipestone River on the Southern boundary of the district with a network of tributary streams relieve all the stockman's anxiety regarding water for his cattle and enable the dairyman to get his ice near at hand.



ELKHORN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

**Gardens** Under certain limitations every farmer can have a good home garden. It is known that the hardiest apples will succeed, though of course such fruits as pears and peaches are not to be thought of, but strawberries and raspberries with a little care will yield well, while currants and gooseberries bear heavy crops with no care at all. All the vegetables usually found in the English and Ontario gardens attain under ordinary management a size and quality which the professional gardner in the east would find it hard to match, and the new comer feels quite relieved to find that h's old enemies, the insect pests, are quite scarce, there being no Colorado bettle to injure the potatoes nor caterpillar to ruin his cabbage and cauliflower.

**Schools** Manitoba has an excellent system of free schools supported by a special tax supplemented by liberal grants from a fund raised by the sale of public lands. The Intermediate School in Elkhorn is a fine stone building with accomodation for over 150 pupils. The staff consists of the Principal, a graduate in arts, with two experienced teachers as assistants, and the work comprises all grades from the primary class to those preparing for Teachers' Certificates. Rural School divisions each with its school house in a central position supply a good elementary education to the country districts. There is also an Indian Industrial School, a massive stone and brick building to which Indian children are sent from the reserves.



WASHAKADA INDIAN HOME, ELKHORN, MAN.

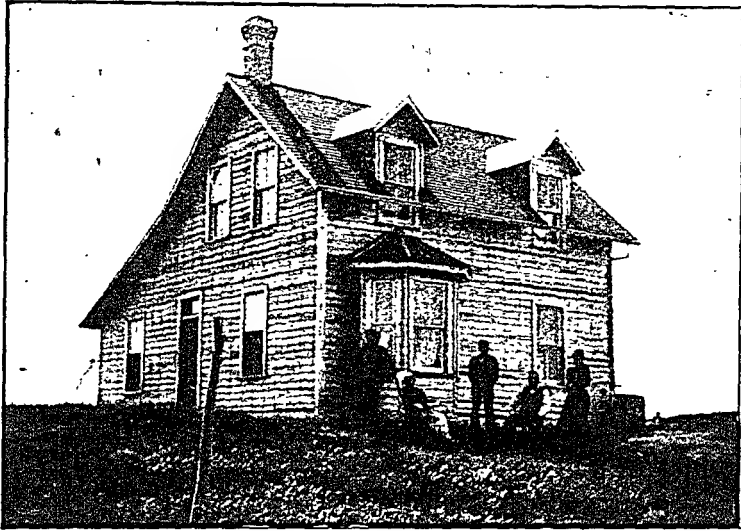
**Churches** Elkhorn district is well supplied with churches. There are Methodist, Anglican and Presbyterian congregations in the town each with its resident clergyman and out lying stations in the surrounding country.

**Game** is abundant, and the sportsman has his heart made glad by the immense flocks of wild geese, turkeys and ducks. With these and the famous prairie chicken, to say nothing of jack rabbits, the settler can always depend on a change from the staple meats for his table.

## New Settlers

If it is noted that the evidence already given by farmers is all from early settlers, it should be emphasized that there are just as good chances to-day. We repeat what Mr. Wood says that even if the new comer decides to buy near the town in preference to taking a homestead farther back, he has ample offset in the much lower cost of implements and household supplies than the pioneer had to pay, besides the advantage of a near market with good prices for all his farm produce.

Mr. Montgomery, although an early settler, has something to say on this point.

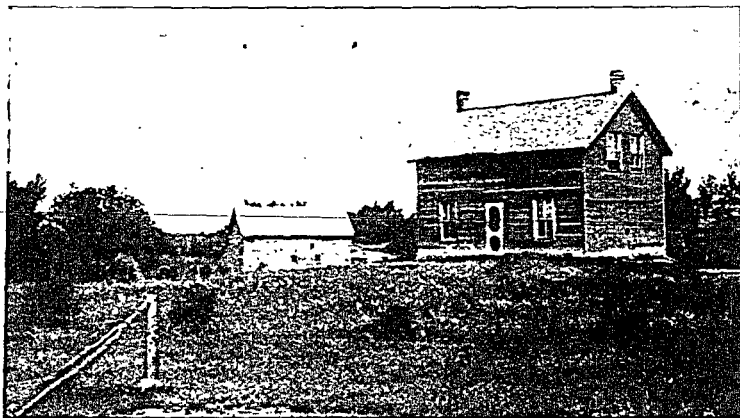


RESIDENCE OF JAMES MONTGOMERY.

*To the Elkhorn Board of Trade.*

## Another Letter

Gentlemen—I came from Ayrshire, Scotland, seventeen years ago with wife and family and have much pleasure in stating that I consider this a fine country for any person who has to work for his living. By energy and perseverance he can make for himself an independant home within ten years. When I came to the country I had very little money, and worked on the railway for two years, then taking up a homstead of 160 acres. I have now 800 acres a good comfortable house, a fair amount of stock, and implements enough to work my land, all clear of debt. I consider the climate excellent, we have never required a doctor since we came here, something very different from what it was in Scotland.

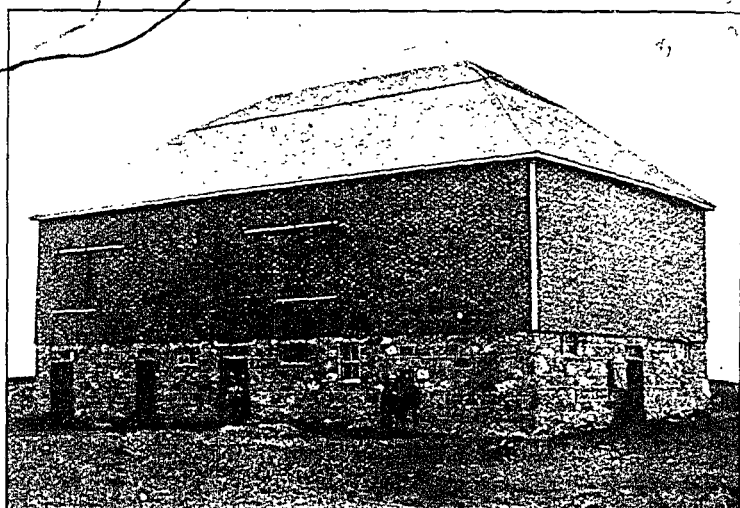


A. J. WATSON'S FARM HOUSE.

In this settlement there are still some vacant homesteads which are equally as good as any that have been taken. I consider new settlers coming now have a great advantage over the first ones, for if they wish to earn some money to keep themselves until they have enough land in crop for their support, there are many of the old settlers always requiring help and willing to pay good wages. Boys and girls are always in good demand, so a man with a family would find them a great help to him.

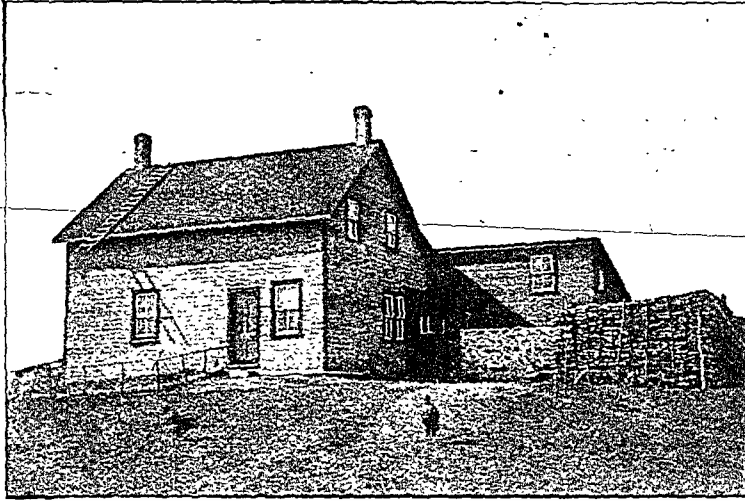
I have travelled a lot in Manitoba and the United States, but have not seen any place with better attractions all told than where I am. My prospects here are all that I could wish, and I am sure my fellow countrymen would do well here.

JAS. MONTGOMERY.



BARN OF GEO. FREEMAN.





RESIDENCE OF WM. JEFFREY.

Mr. Leslie, a new settler, says :

We came here from Ontario in the Spring of 1898 and bought 480 acres within one and one-half miles of Elkhorn. The first season I had a crop of 2,600 bushels, of wheat all grading 1 hard, besides 20 acres of oats. This season I have 175 acres of good wheat, 25 acres of oats and 10 acres of barley, the last a very heavy crop, also 31 acres of timothy which yields heavily. There is no trouble in growing garden stuff of all kinds. At this date (14th. August) I expect to begin harvesting in a few days.

I have been on a farm all my life, and think the chances of success much better here than in Ontario. Stock does well and this is a good district for mixed farming. Eastern tenant farmers will make money here with no more capital and less hard work than is needed to make ends meet in older settlements. We like the climate, have good health, and I am so well pleased with my investment that I would not sell out except at a large advance.

J. P. LESLIE.

Further Mr. Wulf says :

Having been asked to give my opinion about this district I will say that I came to Elkhorn neighborhood a year ago, mainly through a pamphlet issued by the Virden Board of Trade. From the courteous treatment I received I can assure any one intending to settle in Manitoba that he will find the assistance of a Board of Trade a great help. So far I am well satisfied with the country, and I honestly believe Manitoba to be the best place for a poor man to make a home for himself.

J. W. WULF.

## Homestead Regulations

All even numbered sections of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded but reserved to provide wood lots for settlers or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160-acres more or less.

### Entry

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry, but for lands which have been occupied, an additional fee of \$5 or \$10 is chargeable to meet cancellation or inspection and cancellation expenses.

### Homestead Duties

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' residence and cultivation, during which time the settler may not be absent without permission from the Minister of the Interior, more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

### Application for Patent

Should be made at the end of three years before the local agent or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months notice in writing to the Commissioner of the Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so. When for convenience of the settler application for the patent is made before a homestead inspector a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

### Cattle Quarantine

Neat cattle were formerly detained 90 days at the border in quarantine, but this has been abolished and the consequent delay and expense to the settler will no longer have to be encountered.

# Cheap Railroad Rates for Intending Settlers

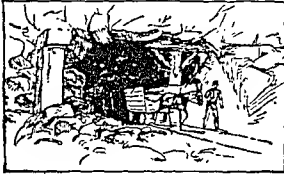
An intending settler from the United States wishing to take up farm land in Manitoba or the Canadian Northwest Territories in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Northwest Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to a connecting point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present the certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any member of his family accompanying him as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian Northwest at a very low rate, which may be learned from the agent before starting. Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return to his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.



## Settlers' Effects== Duty Free

Item No. 700 of the Canadian Customs Tariff making Settlers' effects free. "Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural instruments, in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years of actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."



# THE Wheat Belt of Canada

AND THE WORLD'S

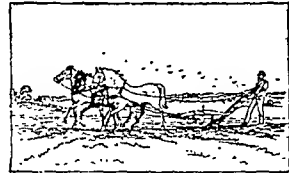
## Greatest Gold Belt

LIE SIDE BY SIDE.



### Thousands of Farmers

In the Western States are looking for something better than growing Corn at low prices, and paying rent.



### Thousands of Farmers are Becoming Rich

Growing Wheat on the Free Grant Lands of Western Canada, in the Provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. **Mixed Farming** and **Ranching** are equally successful.



Write for particulars for Low Railway Rates, etc. Address the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or

**W. F. McCreary**

Commissioner of  
Immigration,

Winnipeg,

Manitoba.

# Canadian Pacific Railway Lands

## TERMS OF PAYMENT

The aggregate amount of principal and interest is divided into ten instalments as shown in the table below; the first to be paid at the time of purchase, the second two years from the date of purchase, the third in three years and so on.

While the second instalment becomes due in two years from date of purchase, interest on the outstanding purchase money is payable in one year except in the case of an actual settler who breaks up at least one-sixteenth of the land within that time. The actual settler on evidence of cultivation is entitled to a rebate of interest for the first year. Such rebate of interest is allowed only on lands purchased for cultivation, not on hay or pasture lands.

The following table shows the amount of the annual instalments on a quarter-section of 160 acres at different prices:

160 acres at \$3.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$71.90 and 9 equal instal'ts at \$60.00						
" "	3.50	" "	83.90	" "	70.00	
" "	4.00	" "	95.85	" "	80.00	
" "	4.50	" "	107.85	" "	90.00	
" "	5.00	" "	119.85	" "	100.00	
" "	5.50	" "	131.80	" "	110.00	
" "	6.00	" "	143.80	" "	120.00	

**DISCOUNT FOR CASH.** If land is paid for in full at time of purchase, a reduction from price will be allowed equal to ten per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment.

Purchasers paying any instalment, or more, one full year before the date of maturity, will be allowed a discount on the amount of the instalment or instalments so paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Interest at six per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

For maps and full particulars apply to

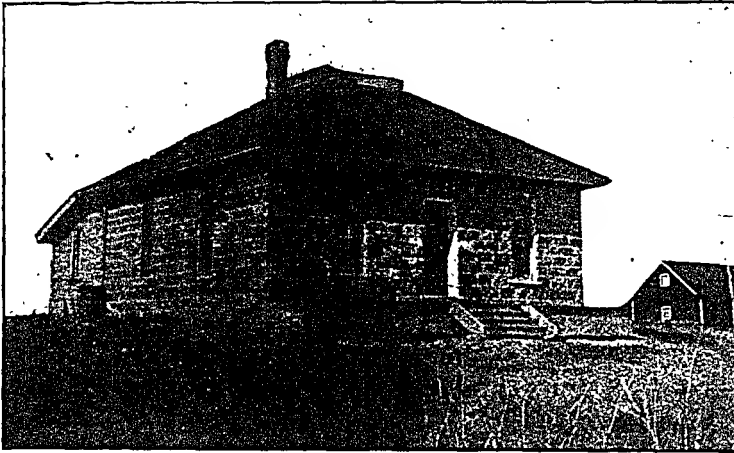
F. T. GRIFFIN,  
Assistant Land Commissioner,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

L. A. HAMILTON,  
Land Commissioner,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## Settlers

Settlers from the Eastern Provinces and the Northwestern States may find it best to bring most of their household effects with them. Farm implements can be bought here at reasonable prices, and of a make best adapted to the needs of the country. Those from the other side of the line will note that settlers' effects are free, if in use six months before entry, and that the former vexatious quarantine restrictions on stock have been abolished.

~~Information as to special reduced rates for a homeseeking trip and for~~  
settlers' effects will be given on application to a Canadian Northwest Land Settlement Agent or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.



FARM HOUSE OF E. IVES.

# LIST OF AGENCIES.

Where any Further Information may be obtained Concerning Lands,  
Etc., in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories  
of Canada.

The High Commissioner for Canada. Victoria Chambers, 17 Victoria Street,  
London, S. W., England.

A. F. Jury, Canadian Government Agent, 15 Water Street, Liverpool, England.

H. M. Murray, Canadian Government Agent, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow,  
Scotland

W. L. Griffith, Canadian Government Agent, Cardiff, Wales.

Edward O'Kelly, Canadian Government Agent, 12 Clarendon Street, London-  
derry, Ireland.

C. R. Devlin, Immigration Commissioner, 16 Westmoreland St., Dublin Ireland.

The Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

W. F. McCreary, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

C. H. Jefferys, 30 York Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The Agent of Dominion Lands, Battleford, Saskatchewan.

" " Brandon, Manitoba.

" " Calgary, Alberta.

" " Dauphin, Manitoba.

" " Edmonton, Alberta.

" " Alameda, Assiniboia.

" " Kamloops, British Columbia.

" " New Westminster, British Columbia.

" " Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

" " Regina, Assiniboia.

" " Red Deer, Alberta.

" " Minnedosa, Manitoba.

" " Lethbridge, Alberta.

" " Winnipeg, Manitoba.

" " Yorkton, Assiniboia.

## Agents in the United States

M. V. McInnis, N. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Michigan.

D. L. Caven, Saginaw, Michigan.

James Grieve, Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

J. S. Crawford, 214 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Benjamin Davies, 154 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

T. C. Currie, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

C. J. Broughton, 113 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Illinois.

W. V. Bennett, 831 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

William Ritchie, Grafton, North Dakota.

N. Bartholomew, 306, 15th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

W. H. Rogers, Watertown, South Dakota.

J. H. M. Parker, 316 Palladin Building, Duluth, Minn.

*By means  
of this  
Pamphlet*

*The Elkhorn Board of Trade  
wishes to present to intending  
settlers the advantages of the*

*Elkhorn District*



*Any letters addressed to*

*THE SECRETARY,  
BOARD OF TRADE,  
ELKHORN, MAN.*

*Will meet with prompt and careful attention,  
and parties arriving will be taken over the  
district by a land guide with conveyance pro-  
vided by the Board.*

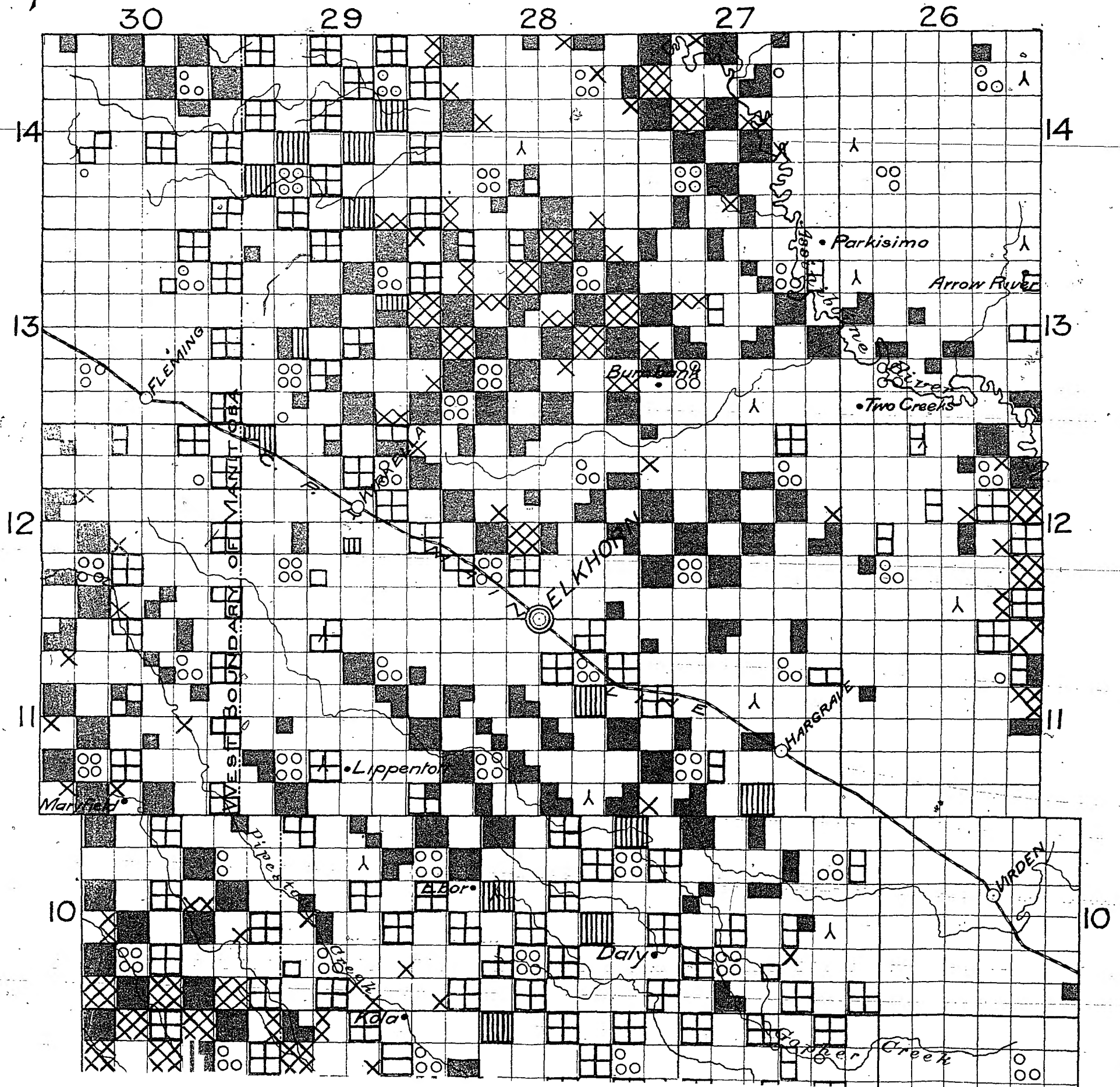




MAP

SHEWING LANDS OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT IN THE

# ELKHORN DISTRICT





# MANITOBA.



The population of Manitoba is now 250,000.

Manitoba's total grain crop for last season, 1898 was 47,345,664 bushels.

Manitoba's total value of dairy products \$400,455.26.

Manitoba's expenditure on farm buildings for the year just past was \$1,469,740.

## ESTIMATE OF STOCK IN MANITOBA.

Horses.....	102,700.
Cattle.....	239,095.
Sheep.....	35,000.
Swine.....	70,000

The development of Manitoba is marked by the increase in population, in products, in railway mileage, in schools, as well as by the prosperity of the cities, towns and villages and general business transacted.

During the last twenty years the area under cultivation has increased from 50,000 to 2,500,000 acres, and yet this area is only about one tenth part of the fertile lands that may be cultivated.

There is a rush of new settlers the present season and there are millions of acres of the very best land in the Province that can be purchased at reasonable prices, \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre on easy terms of payment. It is only necessary to say that new settlers with sufficient capital to make the first payment on lands and to at once bring land under cultivation can make all future payments from products of soil or cattle. Breeders of pure bred stock, and dairymen are especially directed to Manitoba as a field for investment. Everything points to the fact that Manitoba will in the near future be the centre of supply of pure bred stock for the ranches of the Great North-West Territories.

For information, maps, etc., apply to

**THOS. GREENWAY, OR C. H. JEFFERYS,**

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Manitoba Immigration Agent,  
30 York St., Toronto, Ont.